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TUESDAY, 20th, until THURSDAY, 22nd MAY,
at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CHEFALO & PALERMO

PICTURE SHOWS

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

STARRING

AL. LINCOLN

IN

"DETERMINATION"

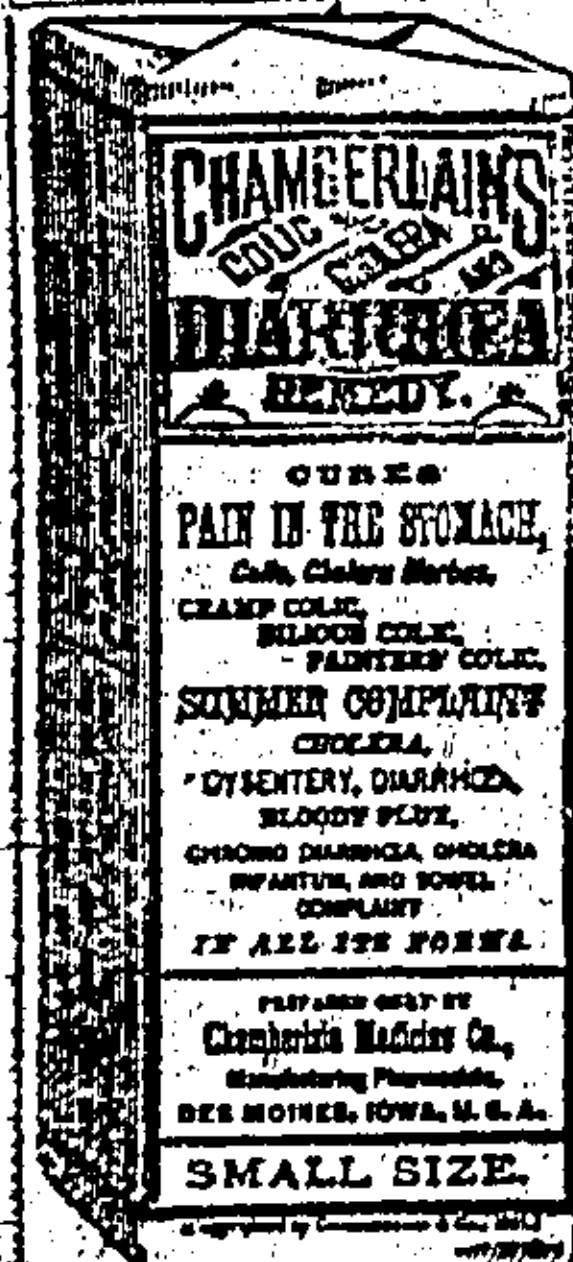
At 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

BRIDE "13"

Episode 3 & 4

ADMISSION:

	2.30 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
BOX (to hold 6)	\$7.20	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$15.00
DRESS CIRCLE	.80	1.00	1.20	2.00
STALLS	.50	.70	.80	1.50
2nd CLASS	.30	.40	.40	.80



Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea
Remedy

Cures

Pains in the Stomach,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Colic and Bowel Complaint

Sold Everywhere.

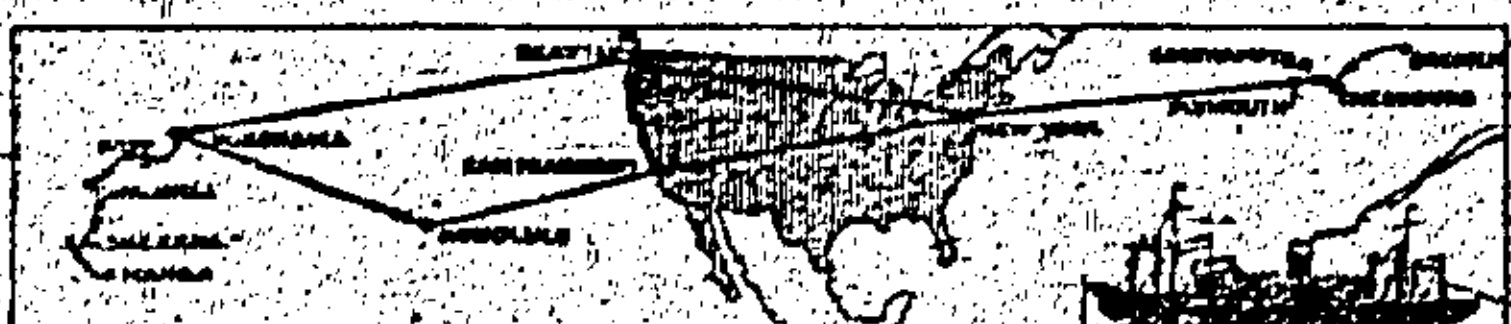
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upon a thoroughly reliable remedy—a remedy with a reputation! The reliability of Beecham's Pills explains their solid reputation. They fulfil expectations. This they have done for thousands of people ever since they first came into use. You can therefore depend

UPON

Beecham's Pills for giving relief in most cases of Stomach and Liver trouble. Such symptoms as acidity, biliousness, constipation, headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, unpleasant taste in the mouth and general lack of tone call for the immediate use of that reliable remedy.

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TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

The New York Exporters and Importers Journal has the following:

Notable evidence of the established popularity of American goods in Far Eastern countries and of the success with which United States manufacturers have studied the requirements of those markets is furnished in the report by the Department of Commerce that American exports to those parts have increased, as compared with the last year before the war. This, in the face of the depression in the export trade of other countries with Far Eastern markets is a matter for congratulation on the part of American exporters and the manufacturers who supply them with the goods for this trade.

In place of suffering from the effects of the war most of the countries in question benefited by it. They received higher prices for their raw materials and, especially for their food stuffs and they escaped the unsettled conditions resulting from the issue of large amounts of unconvertible paper currency and the demoralizing effect of abnormally low exchange rates. With the exception of the interference with ocean transportation caused by the German submarine tactics they enjoyed uninterrupted trade prosperity.

As a result, they were more liberal buyers of the commodities classed as luxuries, which they import from other countries and the United States experienced a large share in this increased demand.

Our best trade in this section was with China and Japan, the industrial progress in the first-named country and the demand for reconstruction materials from Japan, proving material aids to the expansion of our export trade with these countries. Even with China in the present unsettled political condition, trade is reported active and as goods from the United States become better known they find an increasing market in the Far East, which has become within the past decade one of the best present and most promising future fields for American commercial enterprise.

C.M.G.'S 4s. A DAY PENSION.

CLAIMS OF OLD N.C.O.s WHO MADE GOOD IN THE WAR.

The Committee appointed by the Government to consider the claims of ex-Ranker Army Officers for augmented pensions met at No. 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Capt. F. D. Bone, who represented the ex-Ranker Officers' Association, gave several instances of pension anomalies, including the case of Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Hunt, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Bar, and D.C.M.

During the retreat in 1918 this officer was placed in a position of command of 6,000 or 7,000 troops, and held the line for five days while the British Army retreated. He was very highly commended and received the C.M.G. He was now receiving a warrant officer's pension of 4s. a day.

The chairman, Mr. George Barnes, said that having regard to the fact that the conditions of the warrant of 1914 had been fulfilled, Captain Bone must show very substantial reasons for getting away from the conditions operating in 1914.

Captain Bone said the officers for whom he spoke were professional soldiers and were urgently invited to return to the Army in order that the civilian officers should be trained.

During a discussion arising out of an order dealing with retired pay, Mr. R. C. Paterson, representing the War Office, explained that the word "combatant" was omitted from the draft order by a young woman who had been at the War Office only about six months. "The men were all away," (Laughter.)

Lieut.-Colonel Croydon told the Committee that as a pensioned company sergeant-major he rejoined the Army at the outbreak of war, helped to "lick" young officers into shape, was wounded at Gallipoli, won the M.C., commanded various battalions in France, and was mentioned in Lord Haig's final despatch. For that service his pension of 4s. a day was increased by 6s.

Mr. Paterson said that the retired officers and retired soldiers who went back into the Army for the war were exactly in the same position as the civilian officers who, when the war was over, returned to civil life with their gratuities and nothing more. The service done did not affect the issue at all.

The Committee adjourned.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

May 19th, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$116 1/2
Banks	\$750 1/2
Union Insurance	\$323 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$345 1/2
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$371 1/2
"Star" Ferry	\$81 1/2
China Sugars	\$306 1/2
Leopold (Combined)	\$106 1/2
Kowloon Wharves	\$168 1/2
Whampoa Dock	\$148 1/2
New Engineering	\$16 1/2
Hongkong Land	\$108 1/2 (nominal)
Hongkong Utility	\$13 1/2 (old) \$12 1/2 (new)
Hongkong Electric	\$22 1/2 (old) \$25 1/2 (new)
Cement	\$22 1/2 (old) \$25 1/2 (new)
Hongkong Paper	\$23 1/2 (old) \$25 1/2 (new)
China Residents	\$14 1/2 (old) \$16 1/2 (new)
Dairy Farms	\$25 1/2
Wonglong Electric	\$24 1/2
China Lights	\$15 1/2 (old) \$17 1/2 (new)
Hongkong Tram	\$37 1/2
Peak Tramways	\$18 1/2

Buyers, Sellers, and Dealers.

WEATHER REPORT

May 19th at 18.49—Pressure has increased slightly at Hongkong and the Borneo and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. A shallow depression covers the Eastern Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 19th, 2.76 inch. Total since January 1st, 18.50 inches, against an average of 18.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 20th is as follows—

Distance Forecast

Formosa Channel W. or variable winds, light to moderate, fair to showery.

Hongkong to Cap Rock do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianchoa do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.76	29.81
Temperature	81	75	76
Humidity	77	94	90
Wind Direction	SW	WNW	SW
Force	4	1	2
Weather	o	on	or
Rain	0.02	0.00	2.79

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 75

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 20th to 26th, 1924.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height in ft.	Day of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height in ft.
Tues.	20	h. m.	ft. in.	Tues.	20	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 38	7 6			3 19	0 4
Wed.	21	11 6	4 9	Wed.	21	4 47	0 4
		10 19	7 7			3 32	0 5
Thurs.	22	0 4	4 6	Thurs.	22	5 37	0 5
		11 1	7 6			4 29	0 7
Fri.	23	1 12	4 3	Fri.	23	6 32	0 7
		11 45	7 2			7 31	1 0
Satur.	24	2 38	4 2	Satur.	24	5 43	3 9
		0 32	6 7			8 41	1 3
Sun.	25	4 18	4 3	Sun.	25	6 48	4 2
		1 41	6 1			9 45	1 5
Mon.	26	5 29	4 5	Mon.	26	5 5	4 3
		3 8	5 6			10 46	1 7

WATER BLISTERS ON CHILD'S BODY

Face and Hands. Itching and Burning Severe. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My child's body, face and hands were covered with water blisters which formed sore eruptions. The itching and burning were so severe that she could not sleep, and her face and body were so badly disfigured that she was terrible to see."

"I tried different remedies which were of no avail. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample, which helped her. I bought a further supply which completely healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Richardson, 24, Diana St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Sample, Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free with 100 letters. Also for mail order with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the
Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

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A Shipment of the Well-known
CHOICEST PURE CEYLON TEA in 1 and 1 lb. Packets.

Try Once THE PRIDE OF CEYLON
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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

EVIAN for Kidney and Urinary Troubles.

VITTEL (GRANDE SOURCE)
for Gout, Gravel, Nephritic Colic.

VICHY (GRANDE GRILLE)
for Liver Trouble and Biliousness.

VICHY (CELESTINS)
for Arthritis, Rheumatism, Diabetes.

VICHY (HOSPITAL)
for Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles.

CONTREXEVILLE
Tonic and Regulator of Digestion.



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"AILSA CRAIG" MARINE MOTORS
LIGHT and HEAVY DUTY 6 to 45 H.P.
AILSA CRAIG "KID" 10-14 H.P. FUEL CONSUMPTION
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MANUFACTURED BY EL ORIENTE,
MANILA.

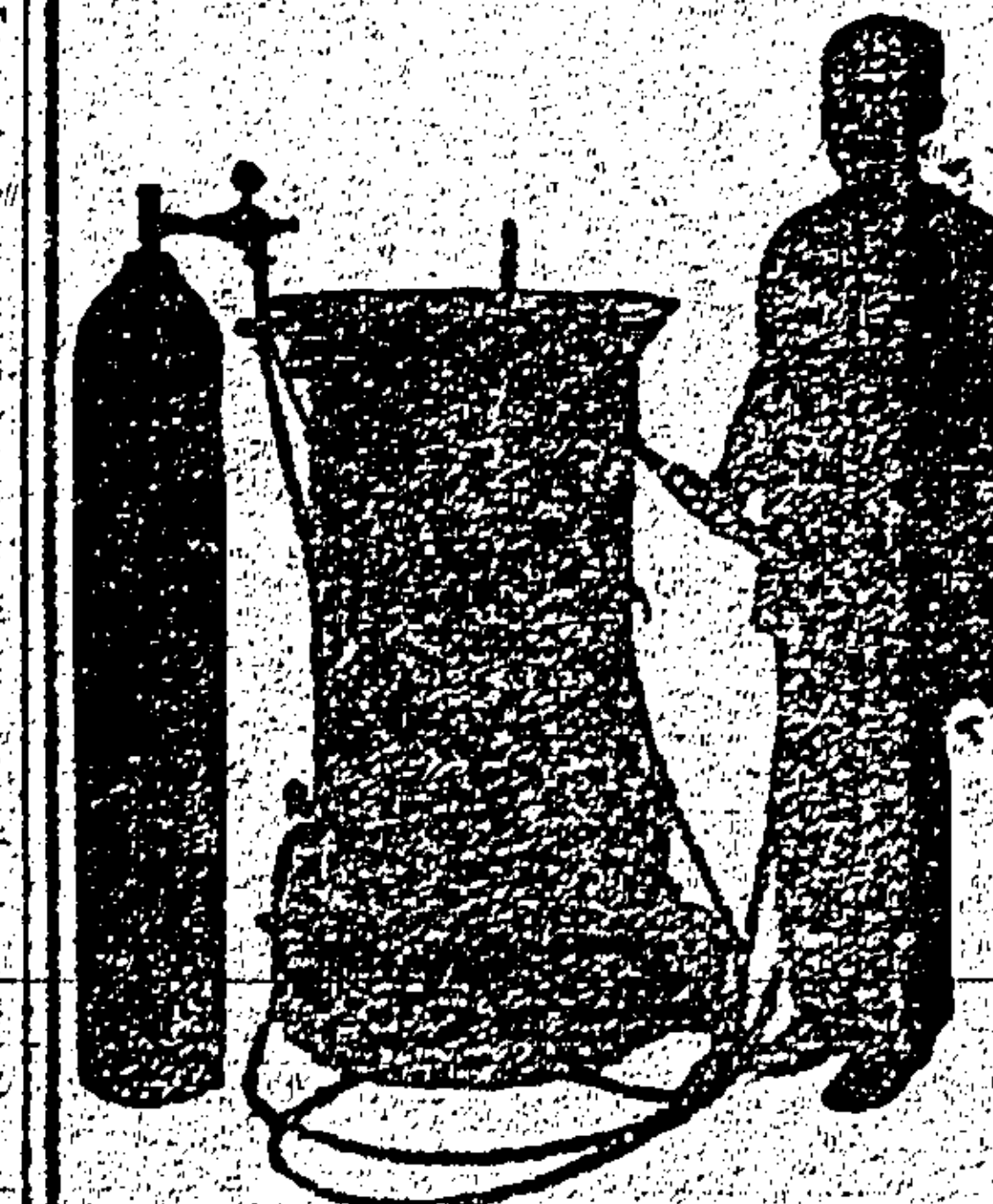
Reina Victoria	100's	\$10.75
Perfectos	25's	3.50
Half-A-Corona	25's	4.50
Corona	25's	6.50
Bankers	25's	7.25

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Prompt refilling at moderate prices of all kinds of Motor
Cycle acetylene tanks.

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Made of a wool and cotton mixture which will not shrink.

Plain \$1.50 Ribbed \$1.75

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

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A Select Assortment of

DRAWN WORK
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LACES

At 20% BELOW ACTUAL COST
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WOOLLEN BATHING COSTUMES.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

Formfit Girdle
GUARANTEED NOT TO RUIN



You can wear any dress

"I can wear that style" is a conviction regularly expressed by many women in reference to some of the present fashions. If they knew what we know about girdles, they would wear one.

Formfit Girdle

For, with this foundation, almost any style can be worn on practically any figure and that, too, with comfort.

Smart

and

Comfortable

Sold by

YEE SANG FAT CO.

THE BRITISH REVOLUTION.
THE LAND WHERE IT DONS THE
TOP HAT.

HOW ANARCHY IS AVOIDED.

[BY FRANK H. SIMMONS, IN THE
"NEW REPUBLIC"]

"You ask me what I think of the Labour Government?" It was the son of a duke, who was speaking. "All I can say is that I am proud of it, proud of it."

"You ask me why I am proud of it? I will tell you, because with few exceptions it is made up of people of my own kind."

"Was the noble Lord 'pulling my leg,' as one says in England or 'stuffed my neck' as the French say with their more exquisite refinement? Perhaps. I don't think so, but it is possible, the inquisitive alien is exposed to much in all countries. Consider this addition, however, spoken not by the son of a peer but by a son of the people, proudly such—

"There was a moment, after the election, which settled everything. It was the moment when Mr. MacDonald, hounding himself a top hat and went to see the King. I say he bought a top hat, maybe he had one, but I wager he never wore it before except to funerals—his daughter would tell you—ask her."

"Well, as I was saying, when he bought that top hat and went to see the King the whole country breathed freely again. It realized, with pride, that this old country of ours could have a change, any change and yet the monarchy, the old institutions, everything would be safe."

All is clear, then, perfectly clear. England is in Revolution and Revolution is in a top hat. Wherefore one may conclude as a point of departure that Britain is a meritocracy in which the Lords and Labour are united by a common hatred of the Liberal.

WAYLaid BY A BOBBY.

To continue, I went down to the House of Commons the other night and heard a debate on air defence, one of those marvellous debates testifying to the innate love of order and decorum in the British nature, and punctuated by shouts of "shame" and "rubbish," by "boos" and cheers, in which every speaker could occasionally be heard.

Some mention having been made of armament as a means of defence, a Labour member, simply overcome by an access of pacifistic indignation, struggled to his feet and undertook to relieve his emotions. Failing however to catch the Speaker's eye he was pulled up with a short turn, while from across the hall a cultured Tory shouted "about up."

Whereupon the right honourable and gallant evangelist of peace, his speech spoiled, his temper ruffled, assumed what we at home call a "position of defence" bawled back—

"Shut up, you say? Well, I say you come over here and shut me up."

Wherefore I conclude that Britain is governed by militant pacifists, whose lists are always mobilized in the cause of international conciliation.

As I left the gallery and came down the steps into the large hall, I saw ahead of me two colossal policemen. Since every American is, to the extent of something of a criminal, to the extent at least of regarding the policeman as a natural enemy, I instinctively sidled off, to avoid the representatives of the law. Consider, my horror, however, when one of these "Bobbies" deliberately moved over in my direction, lay across my bows, brought me to.

There was nothing for it, so I stopped. Visions of the Tower, the block, of the offending dignity of the mighty empire filled my mind. Trembling I waited while the majestic official, deliberately bowed his head to the level of mine, raised his hand to his mouth to cover his words and said—

"I beg your pardon, sir, but there is a dent right down the whole middle of your 'at sir'."

Vaguely I remembered the recent advice of Mr. Kipling. "When crossing the street throw yourself passionately at the feet of the Bobby and clasp his knees. Then nothing can touch you for the whole majesty of the British Empire will protect you."

Wherefore I conclude that the British are a nation of violent individualists entirely given over to the worship of intrusive paternalism.

INTELLECTUAL CONFUSION.

In "my own mind—though perhaps natural confusion has obscured the point, I am, then, brought up squarely against this dilemma—Do these people mean what they do or merely do what they mean? For example, in America we have a written constitution, in Britain they have an unwritten constitution, but in America we take pride in the non-enforcement of what is ordained, while in Britain they take equal pride in enforcing what is not even enacted.

Moreover, in what they say, if I may make the observation without offence they are even more difficult. To illustrate: I take my telephone receiver off the hook and give central my number and first, before anything else has happened, comes her inquiry—"Are you through?" But how can I be through when I have not begun? I stammer my protest and she comes back—"I mean are you on to your party?" But how can you be "on to" your party when the party is a stranger with whom you have not yet exchanged even the preliminary "Hello"? Ah, if the English people only spoke English, how simple it would be!

Most difficult of all, too, is it for the vagrant American now to explain prohibition. How, how will you explain to a people whose national economy is law and whose age-long extravagance is enforcement thereof, the state of mind of our simpler race where law and order are mutually exclusive terms and the first object of government to prevent their co-existence!

(Continued at foot of next column)

CHINESE IN SHAMEN.
ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH
CHINESE MERCHANTS.

In view of reports which have been in circulation at Canton the following correspondence which has passed between the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Shamene-Municipal Council has been published for general information:—

The President of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, on May 7th, addressed the Shamene-Municipal Council, British Concession, as follows:—

The Chairman,
Shamene Municipal Council,
British Concession,
Shamene, Canton.

Dear Sir,—Our attention has been called to the actions of some constables in Shamene who have lately interfered with the free movements of Chinese merchants who had occasions to visit there on business, especially when they were on the walks near the Bund.

While appreciating the difficulty of enforcing regulations within so small an area but with a people so divergent in character, we may agree with you that sometimes a little care in the execution of an order will eliminate possible misunderstanding which may result in feelings unfavourable to the always goodwill and friendship existing between the Chinese and foreign merchants in Canton.

Since we have been written to by some local business men with request to call your attention to this inconvenience, perhaps you will be kind enough to do everything possible to remove all cause of complaint.

Thanking you for giving this your kind attention, we are—Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAN LIM CHUNG,
President.

[THE REPLY.]
Shamene Municipal Council,
British Concession,
Canton, May 12th, 1924.

Interference with Chinese Merchants in Shamene.

DEAR SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 7th regarding the above.

You were good enough to call on me on the 9th instant and in discussing the matter, to show me a letter received by you from a member of your chamber, explained by him that on that occasion, the Council had no desire to restrict the Chinese merchant friends of the landowners in Shamene as to their movements and regret any incident which may have caused complaint. The Council aims merely at regulating reasonably the movements of the large body of pedestrians using the road.

You were also good enough to agree to afford us the benefit of your assistance in framing regulations applicable to the classes of Chinese whose avocations lead them to Shamene, for which co-operation we tender our acceptance and thanks to your chamber.

My Council feel that you may care to co-operate towards the ever amicable sentiments of regard existing heretofore, by endeavouring to eradicate the feelings which such articles as I have the honour to enclose might engender. I have the honour to be, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. W. CROSSE,
Chairman.

The President,
The General Chamber of Commerce,
Canton.

THE PRATAS WIRELESS PROJECT.

AN EXAMPLE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.

A recent number of the *Geographical Journal* contains an account of the establishment of a wireless station on Willis Island in the South Pacific, 250 miles from the Queensland coast. Willis Island holds a similar position in regard to the Queensland coast to that held by Pratas Reef in respect of the South China coast, and the wireless station has been established for the purpose of giving warning of the tropical cyclones which travel west in those latitudes between December and April.

"Ah, if an American would understand Britain in all its fundamental clarity and simplicity, he should be here now, when a Labour Government, pledged to disarmament, is one night put into power by the Liberals to punish the Tories and on the next is saved from the assault of Liberal pacifists a Tory defence of Labour's programme of naval armament. He should see the British democracy in the act of creating lords and lords in the process of becoming Labourites. He should see socialism in office one day by the grace of Liberal capitalism and the next by the favour of Tory landed aristocracy."

Seeing these things such an American might correctly conclude that Britain is a static country always in a dynamic condition, that its institutions are firmly established on paradox and consistency is achieved by constant contradiction, while the fierce passion of its people for liberty is only restrained by an uncontrollable devotion to polite paternalism. He would discover that the outstanding feature of its public life is the inviolable avoidance of any inductive reliance upon intellectual confusion and logical chaos.

All of which would be rendered the more simply intelligible by perceiving that in England when Revolution succeeds it puts on a pot hat and becomes the Government, while, when Privilege is beaten, it lays off its coronet and becomes radical.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR
REACHES CANTON.

RECEPTION BY DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Capt. Doisy, the intrepid French aviator, reached Canton from Hanoi, shortly after one o'clock on Sunday afternoon after a trip of a little over six hours. A large crowd, the *Canton Gazette* says, had assembled at the Aviation field at Tashatun to welcome the French aviator, whose machine was first guided by the spot-towers as coming from the direction of the White Cloud mountain. The visiting aviator swiftly made an encircling swoop over the city, going as far as Whampoa, then turned round and landed gracefully at the Tashatun aviator ground.

Elaborate arrangements were made to welcome the French aviator. His arrival had been expected since Friday, but owing to weather conditions, Capt. Doisy did not leave Hanoi till daylight on Sunday morning.

Dr. Casabianca, the acting French Consul-General, and practically the whole of the French community of Shamene were present at Tashatun, and among the Chinese officials who were present to honour the distinguished French aviator were the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Sun Yee, General To-tien, Mr. Wu, Police Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Tan Yen-kai, Commander-in-chief of the Hunanese forces, General Li Lieh-chun, Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo.

A guard of honour composed of a company of the City Gendarmerie and the Police Band were in attendance, and the "Marseillaise" and the Chinese National Anthem were played as the famous visitor landed.

RECEPTION BY DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen were among the interested visitors who had arrived at Tashatun, and witnessed the landing from the Etai gardens, the residence of General Li Lieh-chun, to which Capt. Doisy and the gathering repaired after the aeroplane had been safely landed.

Arrived at the Etai Gardens, Captain Doisy was presented to the Generalissimo, after a formal speech of welcome delivered in French by Mr. Eugene Chen, the Chief of the Kwangtung Air Administration. The many other foreign visitors who were present—including a number of journalists from Hongkong—were also presented to Dr. Sun, and it was jovially remarked that Captain Doisy would have the unique opportunity of assuring the public of Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin that he had actually met and spoken to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic, immediately upon his landing at Canton, the first place in the Chinese Republic at which he alighted.

PARIS TO CANTON IN 35 HOURS.

From Captain Doisy some interesting facts regarding his great flight were gleaned. The actual flying time taken for the journey from Paris to Canton was only eighty-five hours. The machine which Capt. Doisy is using is the well known "Briguet" type. It weighs 2,500 kilo-grammes, equipped with a twelve-cylinder engine of the enclosed type, and of 400 to 500 h.p. The speed varies from 110 to 150 miles per hour.

STARTS TO-MORROW FOR SHANGHAI.

Captain Doisy will leave Canton to-morrow, Tuesday morning for Shanghai, which place he expects to reach after another six hours flight. From Shanghai, he proceeds to Peking, Mukden, Seoul and finally, Tokyo, the end of the trip planned from Paris. After a short stay at Tokyo, where his machine may need some little attention, Captain Doisy will return to Hanoi and will touch again at Canton on the return flight. The machine will then be kept on exhibition at Hanoi as a memento of historic interest in the short but glorious record of French aviation.

DR. SUN VISITS WHITE CLOUD HILL.

The *Canton Gazette* yesterday (19th inst.) contained the following:—

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has recovered completely from his illness, took a trip to the "Pak Wan Shan" or White Cloud Hill, last Saturday to have a change of air. Accompanying him were Mrs. Sun, General Han Sung-shi, Mr. Koo Ying-fan, General A.D.C.'s, and about ten bodyguards.

The party left the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the morning in a motor-boat and landed on the Bund, whence they were taken by two motor-cars to the White Cloud Hill. The Generalissimo visited the Tam Fa Temple, the Nan Yan Monastery and other famous places on the Hill. He also took his tiffin there. After tiffin, Dr. Sun went to inspect the Headquarters of the 8th Brigade of the Cantonese Army. General Chang Ma-tai, Commander of Brigade, furnished the Generalissimo a guard of honour. The soldiers were in high spirits at the appearance of the Generalissimo, who had a kind word for each.

At three p.m. the party left the Hill and returned to the Generalissimo's Headquarters.

CINEMA NOTES.

CONQUEST THEATRE.

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Please send me the
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

from 1924, to

addressed as follows:

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE
(MR. JUSTICE DYER BAIL).]

ONE EXCITING NIGHT.

COURAGEOUS BOATWOMEN.

A revolver, a dagger, a pair of grey shoes and a pair of fancy garters (neatly boxed) formed the principal exhibits in a case of attempted armed robbery heard yesterday morning before the Prince Judge and a jury. The prisoner in the case, Lui Man by name, was indicted on two counts: (1) Assault by two or more with intent to rob on board a cargo junk, No. 2367V.; (2) wounding Wong Kau, the licensee of the junk, with intent to rob.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of what must have been a really exciting night as described by Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, who conducted the case for the Crown, was to use Mr. Nihil's own words—"the praiseworthy degree of grit and courage" shown by three daughters of the wounded man, Wong Kau, who without hesitation tackled two armed robbers. It was undoubtedly due to his resource that the robbers were foiled.

According to the case for the prosecution, the cargo boat was lying bow on to the Praya at Water Street Wharf, Coonaught Road West, directly opposite Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's godown. The licensee, an old man, Wong Kau, his wife, who is nearly blind, his three daughters, and his young grandson were the only people on board. All the young men were ashore. The old couple and the grandson slept in the main cabin. At 11.30 p.m., the old man was disturbed in his sleep and saw two men standing between him and the light of the small kerosene lamp. They told him to keep quiet. The old man, however, jumped up and caught hold of one of the men, who stabbed him three times on the head. The old man's wife was also disturbed by someone touching her hands. Despite the fact that she was nearly blind she tried hard to catch one of the strange men in the cabin. At the same time she cried out for help. The grandson saw a man trying to move a box out of the cabin. But just at the moment when things looked rather bad for the party in the cabin, continued Mr. Nihil, help came from the three daughters. They rushed into the main cabin and sized up the situation at a glance. They seized hold of the two robbers and struggled violently with them.

ROBBERS' CAPTURE.

The robbers realised that the game was up and fled. Two shots were fired just as they departed. One of the men jumped over the side into the harbour. It was not known what happened to him. The other man ran up the plank, jumped on to the Praya and was seen by the daughters to run in an easterly direction. Police whistles were blown.

Just at the moment a watchman employed in the godown put his head out of the window and saw by the lamp-light a man running East. This fugitive was arrested a minute or so later by an Indian police sergeant after a brief chase. This arrested man was recognised as one of the men who had been in the cabin. At No. 7 Police Station, he was searched and it was noticed that he was not wearing shoes or socks, but, curiously enough, a pair of elastic garters were found on his legs well above the knees. The point about that was, that they were not supporting any part of his clothing, the suggestion being that he might possibly have them as a place to keep a knife or other offensive weapon. The junk was searched and a grey shoe was found which fitted the prisoner's left foot. The dagger produced in Court was found in the bow of the junk, whilst just by the junk on the Praya the other grey shoe was found about a week later one of the foks was engaged in washing the hull of the junk, lying at the same place, at low water. He trod on something hard and picked up the revolver produced. The weapon, a six-chambered one, was found to contain a live round and two empty shells.

The prisoner in a statement at the Magistrate said that he was walking along the Praya when he was arrested. Evidence was then called and the wounded man, Wong Kau, stated that there was valuable cargo on board, including several hundreds of banknotes and a quantity of jewellery.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the first count and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the "cat."

The jurors empanelled for the case were: Messrs. W. J. Edwards (Foreman), J. A. de Grava, M. A. X. Forde, G. E. de Man, E. O. Grasse, J. D. H. Crawford, and F. X. Silva.

[BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

THE BATTLE OF YAMUATI.

THE SEQUEL: HEAVY SENTENCES.

Three of the Chinese, who after robbing a house in Canton Road, Yau-mati, engaged in a running fight with the Yau-mati police, with the result that four of the robbers and four constables were wounded, were indicted at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for participating in an armed robbery and for being in possession of arms and ammunition. One prisoner was also indicted for shooting at Sgt. Ian McEwan with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The three prisoners were indicted for participating in a robbery by two or more and for having unlawfully in their possession a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition.

The Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg), outlining the case, produced plans of the vicinity of Canton Road, where the battle occurred. He said the jury's task would be simplified by the fact that all three men in the dock were present in the house in question on the morning of December 29th. There were times when doubt existed as to whether the right men had been caught, but in this case it was quite apparent from the prisoners' statements that they were there.

On December 29th at 8 a.m. five armed men, three of whom were the prisoners, entered the second floor of No. 206B, Canton Road, and held up the inmates, tying them up and putting them in a cubicle, afterwards proceeding to ransack the place. They stole money and jewellery, some of which had been found on the second and third prisoners. The robbery was reported to the Yau-mati Police Station Inspector Murphy, with all available police, went to Canton Road. He posted men at various places surrounding the house where the robbers were at work. The Inspector listened at the door of the flat but could hear nothing. He was suspicious and on blowing his police-whistle, the door opened and two men appeared followed by a third. This third man was the man still in hospital. They were challenged but they tried to get away, one man going back into the flat. The police were surprised that the robbers had no arms in their hands and were disinclined to shoot at an armed man 6 feet away. When, however, they failed to stand they opened fire and wounded the second prisoner. Sgt. Fender was standing on a lower stairway and he called on the men to stop. As they did not stop, Sgt. Fender fired at them and was himself shot in the arm. He then came down to the street.

PRISONERS' ADMISSION.

The police entered the flat and released the inmates. One of them, a boy, went to his bed on the verandah and came back saying a robber was there. Inspector Murphy covered the man and he was searched. Nearby an automatic pistol was found.

The robbers then attempted to break away. The second prisoner ran down and tried to get to Pakhoi Street under the verandah. Two Chinese constables followed and fired on him. The man returned the fire but he was caught and disarmed. He had on him some live cartridges. These had been cut off at the top of the cartridge case, thus making them into deadly dum-dum ammunition. The third prisoner came out and ran away under heavy fire. He was followed by Sgt. McEwan on whom he fired. The man ran towards the depot shelter and it was there that Sgt. McEwan wounded him. He was taken to the Police Station where he was searched. In his possession was found some jewellery and a cigarette packet in which was more live ammunition.

All the prisoners had made statements and in one the third prisoner had said "We decided while in a tea house to go and make the robbery." He denied that he fired at Sgt. McEwan.

According to the evidence of Inspector Murphy, when the man came out unarmed he allowed them to pass, but when they failed to stop he fired and hit the second prisoner. The bullet which was extruded from Sgt. Fender's arm was of the type and calibre of the police ammunition.

Mr. Hazlerigg said he desired this to be clear because it was quite likely he was wounded by a stray police bullet. (Continued at foot of next column).

ARMS ON THE "PAUL LECAT."

PANTRY-BOY AND FIREMAN SENT TO PRISON.

MAGISTRATE THANKS THE M.M. COMPANY.

The case in which a Chinese pantry-boy, named Ko Shing, and four firemen, all belonging to the liner *Paul Lecat*, are charged with unlawfully having in their possession nearly 100,000 rounds of ammunition and over 50 revolvers was dealt with by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

In order to facilitate matters the sailing of the *Paul Lecat* was delayed so that her officers might attend Court to give evidence.

The case of the pantry boy was dealt with first. Previously he had been committed for trial, but as the Magistrate had decided to deal summarily with the four firemen when their case came up, his Worship announced last week that the pantry boy would also be similarly dealt with when the *Paul Lecat* returned to port. This defendant was charged with unlawfully possessing 18 revolvers and 8,880 rounds of ammunition.

The evidence of the 3rd Officer, M. Gicquel, was to the effect that he was instructed to keep a sharp look out for sampans round the ship when the *Paul Lecat* came into Hongkong. He went down to the saloon and walking along to the pantry found five or six Chinese pulling down boards of a partition and sorting out ammunition and revolvers. When they saw him, they ran away but he managed to catch the pantry boy.

On this evidence, and testimony given at the previous hearing, the boy was sent to prison for twelve months.

OFFICERS AND COMPANY THANKED.

The four firemen were charged with illegally possessing 39 pistols and 89,880 rounds of ammunition. The Chief Officer, M. Valerie, said he also had instructions to keep a strict watch for any attempt to smuggle or handle arms and ammunition. Officers were placed in all corners of the ship. On the day the firemen were arrested he saw four Chinese carrying sacks on their shoulders and as soon as they observed him, they ran into the stokers' room. Witness said he locked the door and afterwards went inside. He saw a number of Chinese there, sitting around, some playing cards. The sacks were on the floor. The four firemen were hiding under the bunks.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ who appeared for the second defendant cross-examined the witness, who said he arrested the defendants because they were hiding. He identified second defendant as one of the men who was hiding, but he could not say that any of the defendants were those he saw carrying the sacks.

Mr. Russ submitted that the second defendant may have gone to hide when he heard the noise, which he might have thought was caused by pirates aboard.

The Magistrate said he could hardly believe the story that the man thought there may have been pirates on board when the ship was in the port of Hongkong. The second defendant would be sent to goal for twelve months; the others would be discharged.

His Worship, addressing the officers of the *Paul Lecat*, said the Government and the Police appreciated the way in which they had taken the trouble to find the arms and ammunition. He was also obliged to the company for delaying the ship in order that the officers could give evidence; he specially wished to thank them for giving evidence that morning.

The Chief Officer replying said what they had done was only their duty; they had really done nothing to merit thanks.

A BAD CASE.

The first prisoner said the story of the prosecution was all false. He knew nothing of the robbery. When the police-whistle was blown and shots were fired he went on to the verandah. He knew nothing about the pistol.

The second prisoner said he went to Canton Road to get something and he found the robbery going on. He attempted to go down stairs and received shots in his arm, chest and wrist.

The third prisoner said he was wrongly arrested. He was passing by when he received shots in his back and chest. He ran away and was followed by a European constable, who arrested him. He did not have a revolver and had never fired one.

A CANTON EDITOR BANISHED.

SEQUEL TO THE REPORTED DEATH OF DR. SUN.

Mr. Hin Wong, formerly editor of the *Canton Times* and later the editor and chief promoter of the *Canton Evening Star* recently founded, was arrested on Friday last on the charge of being the principal propagator of the false report concerning the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and other rumours.

Later, upon receipt of instructions from the Kwantung Police Headquarters, the City Police Department notified the Detective Corps and Police Stations in Canton to the effect that Wong Hsue-chiu (Hin Wong), a native of Nanchow District, has been banished from the territory of Kwantung province for ten years, as from May 16th.

No report of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen appeared in Mr. Hin Wong's newspaper, and the report of his banishment published in the *Canton Gazette* does not reveal how he came to be regarded as the principal propagator of the false news.

In the latest copy of Mr. Hin Wong's paper, *The Evening Star* (dated Friday, May 16th) to hand appears the following:

"The last few days Hongkong, and probably other parts in China as well, saw featured stories of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which, of course, was incorrect. Dr. Sun has been sick but is recovering."

"Canton the other day saw an official order prohibiting the report of rumours about Dr. Sun's sickness."

"There is no good reason for such an order, however. Since Dr. Sun is at present the head of the Government here, his health is no longer a matter of private affair. How much unpleasant denial and unnecessary expenses might have been saved, if persons around the general headquarters would keep the public informed daily or hourly, if circumstances justified, regarding the health of Dr. Sun."

"It will be a mistake, as it has been a mistake, to believe that the world is unfriendly to Dr. Sun and his effort to help his country. The Press comments of his supposed death in practically all foreign newspapers received so far have good words for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose patriotism is acknowledged by all."

THE CHARGES AGAINST LESLIE HAYNES.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES JURISDICTION.

Leslie Haynes again appeared before Mr. C. W. King, in H.M. Police Court on the 14th inst., when a fourth charge was added; that he did, on or about March 20th, 1924, at Shanghai, being an undischarged bankrupt, obtain credit for upwards of £10, to wit \$145, from Y. Sing Yee, of 430-431, Nanking Road, without informing him he was an undischarged bankrupt.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuting for the police, stated, before proceeding with the evidence, that as regards the charge of carrying on business under another name he wished to withdraw it. The principal witness in that charge would have been Mr. Hartman as to transactions regarding which his Worship had already said he would not take jurisdiction because those transactions took place in England. The other witness on that charge could not be found in Shanghai.

The Magistrate recalled that on the previous day he had intimated there would be some difficulty as to the jurisdiction of this Court in all these cases. He asked Mr. Maitland to show him that the Court had jurisdiction in all the charges where the defendant was charged as being an undischarged bankrupt.

COURT'S EXTRATERRITORIALITY. Mr. Maitland contended that the Court had jurisdiction in the case, inasmuch as it was a case under English Law and this was a British Court. Under the Order in Council, the Court was entitled to exercise criminal jurisdiction in China in accordance with the laws of England, and this was the case of a man who had committed an offence against English law by failing to represent himself as an undischarged bankrupt to people with whom he did business in China.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Maitland whether he could show him that where a man was made a bankrupt in China and went to England and obtained credit in that country, the Courts in England could take jurisdiction and convict him.

Mr. Maitland held that they could, provided it could be proved that the man was an undischarged bankrupt. In any case the Supreme Court in China was really nothing but a branch of the Supreme Court of England.

The Magistrate disagreed with Mr. Maitland on this point, since, he said, the Supreme Court for China was a Court functioning on an extraterritorial basis. It was not the same and it was not a branch. It was no more a branch of the Supreme Court of England than were the Courts of Australia, New Zealand or Canada.

After further argument, the Magistrate refused jurisdiction in the case, reminding Mr. Maitland that he could appeal if he wished. With that Haynes was discharged.

A STRIKE AT KONGMOON.

In consequence of recent incidents at Kongmoon in which a number of workmen were killed by the Merchant Militia, a general strike has been declared, with the object of demanding the punishment of the militia. More than twenty labour guilds are participating and the number of people on strike is stated to be 15,000.

HARTMANN TRUNKS



WARDROBE TRUNKS

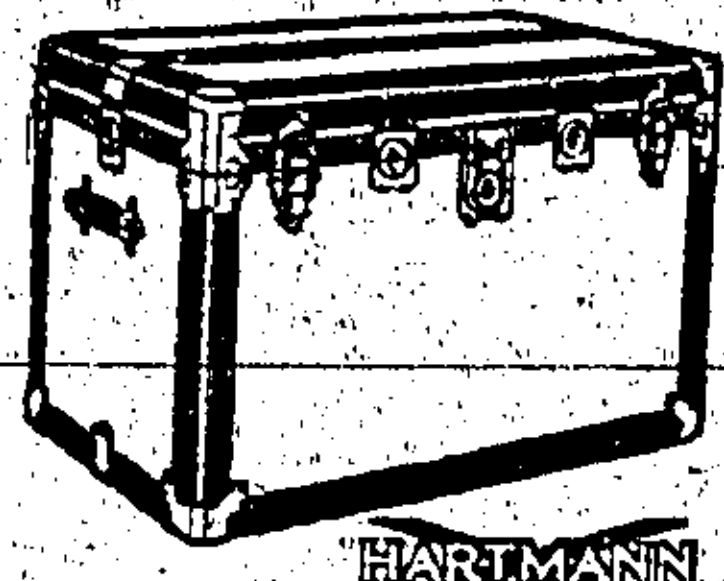
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. HERM. KOERNER by THIS DAY been Revoked.

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1924. [793]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIS DAY Mr. F. HILL and Mr. PAUL GUNSEY have been Authorized to Sign Jointly on Behalf of their Attorney.

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1924. [798]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAPP"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th May, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goldring and Douglas, on 23rd May, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1924. [793]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK via MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CACHU" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1924. [794]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1924. [790]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

FROM NEW YORK AND NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

THE Steamship "SLAVIC PRINCE"

having arrived from the above ports, on 16th May, 1924, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd May, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented, within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd May, 1924, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1924. [784]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day MOVED our Office from the "ASIATIC BUILDING," Second Floor,

HAZELAND & GONELLA, Architects.

[783]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the JOHN RYDERS HINDMARSH has This Day been Revoked.

THE ASIATIC TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1924. [787]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underwriter on FRIDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1923.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd May, 1924, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1924. [743]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, 26th MAY, 1924, at Noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th May, 1924, to 25th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, S. J. JORDAIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [753]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd MAY, 1924, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1924.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 21st May, 1924, to Wednesday, 28th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1924. [785]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "M. E. N. T. O. R." are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1924. [783]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SIOLIA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 15th May, 1924.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 5 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Consignee's warehouse, Messrs. Goldring & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1924. [789]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will CLOSE at 12 o'clock Noon, on MONDAY, 26th MAY, 1924, instead of SATURDAY, 24th MAY, 1924.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HARRIS VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 24th MAY, 1924, commencing at 3 P.M. The First Bell will be rung at 2.30 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTREAU & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, MAY, 23rd.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programs and Entry Forms for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th, and MONDAY, 31st JUNE, 1924 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB and CADEWATY BAR STABLES.

Entries Close on 24th May, 1924. [782]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, the 30th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1924.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 24th May, 1924, to Friday, the 30th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1924. [786]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share No. 627 for 500 shares, E. F. CORRY & Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. ABRAHAM M. Hongkong together with a duly executed transfer deed, purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost.

The said shares are the property of the Underwriter and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip.

The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Shares without reference to the Underwriter. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Underwriter.

ELLIS & CO., No. 23 Ice House Street.

[617]

WANTED.

HOUSE OR FLAT—Furnished. Peak District. Early Next Year.

Apply—A. G. SIMPSON, CHARTERED BANK.

[773]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YL.

WANTED—MATCHED IN REGULAR PAY. Apply—Box 32, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

WANTED GOOD HOMES for 4 Small KITTENS. Apply—Mrs. POLLOCK, 307, THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—LAMP SHADES and LAMP STANDS, Komoro's Unique Art Design. The Latest Decorative Creations at KOMORO & KOMORO CHINESE ART ROOM, Alexandra Building.

POLA NEGRI

— IN —

ONE

ARABIAN

NIGHT

—

USUAL

PRICES

—

NOT FOR CHILDREN

—

THE

CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

The Spirit of the Empire

It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S. It is produced by the skillful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

Dewar's

"WHITE LABEL"

and

"VICTORIA VAT"

as supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

EARLE—On May 17th, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. H. G. EARLE, a daughter (Catherine Rosemary).

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 20TH, 1924.

THE ARMS IMPORT INTO CHINA.

The large seizures of arms and ammunition that are made from time to time in Hongkong and Shanghai on ships arriving from Europe and America suggest the profitable nature of this smuggling business. On one vessel alone nearly 100,000 rounds of ammunition and fifty revolvers have been recently discovered and seized in Hongkong, the smugglers being Chinese members of the crew.

Shanghai seems to be the main market, or port of entry, for these smuggled arms. The embargo which nearly all the Foreign Powers placed on the arms traffic with China has certainly proved effective to a very great extent, and this explains the illicit traffic which is carried on. We notice that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was asked in the House of Commons last month whether he was aware that attempts were being made to ship from a European country large consignments of arms and ammunition for war purposes in the East, and that attempts had been made to persuade a British shipping company to transport these munitions.

Mr. Ponsonby replied that he was aware of the attempts and that the attention of Lloyd's had been called to the China arms embargo of 1912. A London journalist has stated that the allegation, which lies behind the question asked in Parliament is that arrangements were being made to ship 22,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition, via Hamburg to China. It would be interesting to know to which of the military leaders in China such a huge shipment was to be consigned and with what object. A London contemporary remarks that the Convention originally proposed for the control of

private traffic in arms has been inoperative "owing to the refusal of America to adhere to it." We do not know what warrant exists for this statement, but we recollect that the suggestion that the Powers should put an embargo upon the export of arms to China was made by the American Minister at Peking, doubtless with the knowledge and approval of his Government, and the Convention of 1912 resulted. It was quickly ratified by the major Powers, and in communicating its substance to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body explained its object in a Note which stated that the Diplomatic Body, in considering the state of disunion, then, and now, existing between the North and South in China, had been impressed by the fact that the continued possibility of importing military arms and ammunition into the country from abroad could not but exercise a disturbing influence, and as the friendly Powers represented in Peking were firmly determined to discountenance any condition or action which might favour a reversion to hostilities, the Chinese Government was informed that the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia, Brazil, France and Japan had "agreed effectively to restrain their subjects and citizens from exporting to or importing into China arms and munitions of war and material destined exclusively for their manufacture until the establishment of a Government whose authority is recognised throughout the whole country, and also to prohibit during the above period the delivery of arms and munitions for which contracts have already been made but not executed." The Chinese Government was informed that the representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Italy were in full accord with this policy, but were awaiting the instructions of their respective Governments before announcing their adhesion.

It will be observed that no mention is made of Germany, which was not represented at the time in Peking, and it is common knowledge that the Germans have been the chief offenders against the embargo. The member who asked the question in the House of Commons to which reference is made at the commencement of this article suggested that the matter should be brought to the attention of the League of Nations, but as Germany is not yet a member of that organisation we doubt whether a reference of the subject to the League of Nations would be productive of any effective action. On the whole, it is recognised that the Convention, though it is not all-embracing, has effectively served to limit the supplies of the warring militarists to a minimum and has thus promoted indirectly the cause of peace in China. At the same time it has led to an illicit trade in arms and munitions of war which has not proved easy to suppress, though we think that the recent strengthening of the law in Hongkong in regard to this traffic has had a salutary effect so far as this port is concerned, and it is interesting to observe that Shanghai is asking for the benefit of a similar enactment.

From the end of May over 4,000 employees of the Japanese military arsenals and factories are to get their discharge.

The principal Chinese paper at Shanghai reported that on the 17th of the *Empress of Asia* there from Hongkong, detectives boarded the vessel and arrested a number of "pirates."

The Canton Government Mint, which has been closed for nearly a year, is about to be re-opened. Former employees are being called back for service, and bar silver is being purchased for the coinage of 20-cent pieces.

Among the passengers who left yesterday for Honie by the Blue Funnel liner *Patricius* were Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mrs. C. C. Porri, Mrs. and Mrs. J. P. Sherry, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Sorby and Mrs. G. C. Kitching.

Six Chinese-five junk owners and a coxswain of a steam launch—were charged by Sergt. H. Wood at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday with anchoring in the Southern Fairway and thus causing an obstruction. They were each fined \$5.

Among the passengers who departed yesterday by the French Mail s.s. *Paul Léaut* were Mr. G. Goubault, Consul for France in Canton, and Mrs. Goubault, Mr. M. J. B. Montargis and Mrs. Montargis, Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. J. H. Backhouse, and Mr. A. dos Santos Pato.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald forwards a list of additional sums which have been sent to his care for the Hainan Famine Fund, which brings the total to \$670.45. Mr. Macdonald writes: "This is still very far below what is needed. Surely there are many more who would like to bear a hand."

A Chinese named Au Shiu appeared at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday morning and was charged with being on board H.M.S. *Tigress* without the permission of the officer in charge. Au Shiu told the Court that he was asked to go on board to take away some ash. The Magistrate (Lieut. Comdr. Conway Hake, R.M.) after hearing the evidence adjourned the case to Wednesday for the police to make enquiries into the man's statement.

In an article in the *Canton Gazette* on "Our Great Leader," occurs this passage: "Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the living patriot of China whose political honesty and integrity remain free from blemish. In the many years of his political career millions upon millions of dollars have passed through his hands, but they have never tempted him or made him soil his hands. No favours from any quarter ever succeeded in shaking his faith in the ultimate triumph of his cause and policy for his beloved country."

On Saturday the marriage of two members of the Japanese community was celebrated at the Union Church in the presence of a number of friends. The ceremony opened with the singing of a hymn in the Japanese language, the rest of the service being in English. The bridegroom, Dr. T. Arakagi of the hospital in Wanchai, was accompanied by Mr. M. A. Kozu as best man, the bride, Miss Ryuka Kawakatsu, being given away by Mr. T. Okamoto, Mrs. Okamoto acting as matron of honour. Mr. S. Collett was at the organ and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald performed the ceremony, after which the newly married couple left for a short honeymoon at Canton.

SERIOUS TAXI ACCIDENT ON THE PEAK.

WELL KNOWN RESIDENT INJURED.

There was a serious taxi-cab accident on the Peak on Sunday night, on the road section between Mount Kellet Road and the Peak Hotel. The cab had come up Stubbs Road from the town and was proceeding to the Peak Hotel. The new motor road, not yet completed, runs parallel with the old road on the section above mentioned. The driver of the taxi apparently was not well acquainted with the road-making operations on the Peak, and the vehicle toppled over from one road on to the other. The cab was wrecked, and the occupants—Mr. A. G. Coppin and Mr. J. R. Hindmarsh—were injured. Mr. Coppin had the misfortune to have his left shoulder broken. Mr. Hindmarsh was badly bruised but his injuries are not of a serious nature. When he managed to extricate himself from the wrecked cab, he was able to seek assistance for his injured companion who was taken in a chair to the Peak Hospital. The driver of the taxi appears to have got off lightly and duly made a report of the occurrence to the police.

PORTUGUESE IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A SKID ON THE FANLING ROAD.

A motor-car smash occurred on the Fanling Road on Saturday evening resulting in the car being badly damaged. Fortunately, no one was injured. The car was driven by Mr. F. M. Soares and he was alone in the vehicle. In trying to avoid a little Chinese girl who got in front of the car a nasty skid ensued, the car swerving into a ditch, about four feet deep, at the side of the road. The car turned over on its side and Mr. Soares was thrown out on to the road. On Sunday the damaged car was towed back to Kowloon. The two front wheels of the car were completely smashed and trolley wheels had to be affixed to tow it back.

ANOTHER BIG ARMS HAUL. SEIZED ON THE S.S. "PHRANANG."

Yesterday the police seized on board the s.s. *Phranang* a large quantity of contraband arms and ammunition. In searching the vessel they discovered in the chain locker 10 revolvers, 18 pistols (including 10 Luger pistols, and nearly 8,000 rounds of ammunition. No arrests were made. The s.s. *Phranang* is lying at buoy A20 and she is owned by the Cheung Yee S.S. Company.

CABLES.

LATENT CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONEY TIGHT IN GERMANY.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS HARD HIT

BERLIN, May 19th.

The Becker Steel Company, of Wilhelmshaven, one of the biggest in Germany, is compelled to place its affairs in the hands of an official receiver owing to the difficulty of obtaining credit. All industrial undertakings in Germany are suffering from this restriction. The Becker works will continue for the time being.

The Deutsche Werke Company, another big concern, is also a victim of the lack of credit, and is compelled to retrench by closing some of its works.

The scarcity of money is so pronounced that fifty per cent. interest is demanded for cash.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

A MEETING IN ITALY.

LONDON, May 19th.

Besides the Belgian Ministers, M. Benes, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, is also visiting Italy. His conversations with Mussolini have already had satisfactory results, securing favourable conditions for Czechoslovakian trade, especially as regards the Adriatic ports. But, according to diplomatic experts, these conditions may result in the remodelling of the Little Entente, the solidarity of which was recently impaired, by the increasingly strained relations between Russia and Rumania on the subject of Bessarabia.

Rumania, Poland and Turkey are the three countries most threatened by the Bolshevik menace. In this connexion it is noteworthy that the Japanese military commission, headed by General Walga, has arrived at Bakharost.

An earlier message from Milan stated that Mussolini discussed with M.M. Theunis and Hyman the question of reparations on the lines of the Belgian conversations in London and Paris.

FLIGHT AROUND AUSTRALIA.
ACCOMPLISHED IN 90 FLYING HOURS.

MELBOURNE, May 19th.

Wing-Commander Goble and Flying Officer MacIntyre have arrived in a seaplane. They were escorted by a fleet of aeroplanes and cheered by enormous crowds lining the beflagged foreshore. They alighted safely in the suburb of St. Kilda, thus completing the round-Australia flight, the greatest in the history of Australian aviation, a distance of 8,500 miles, in 90 flying hours.

The airmen as they stepped on the pier were greeted by the Federal State Ministers and representatives of the Air Force, Navy, and Army, and subsequently attended a civic reception.

BIG AUSTRALIAN LOAN.
£10,000,000 BEING RAISED IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 19th.

Underwriting is proceeding of the Australian Commonwealth Loan of £10,000,000 five per cent. The price is £100, and the bonds are redeemable between 1935 and 1945, the conditions being the same as govern the existing issue.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE STATE OF HANOVER.
TO REMAIN PRUSSIAN.

BERLIN, May 19th.

A plebiscite at Hanover has rejected a proposal for the secession of the province of Hanover from Prussia.

OBITUARY.

A NOTED PHILANTHROPIST.

PARIS, May 19th.

The death has occurred of M. de la Mearthe, a noted philanthropist and a leading figure in aviation and motoring.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

OLYMPIC RUGBY.

U.S. BEATS FRANCE IN FINAL

PARIS, May 18th.

The United States defeated France in the final of the Olympic Rugby contest by 17 points to 3.

The United States, whose victory upset all calculations, scored their first try in four minutes from the start. Thenceforth they had the best of the game. They played a very hard game, and the lighter Frenchmen did not like their hard tackling. Two of the Frenchmen were incapacitated, one being badly shaken. The losers became demoralised towards the end.

The Americans showed superior speed and weight and dash. The French forwards played well, but their backs failed to pierce the American defence.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

COPENHAGEN, May 18th.

Denmark defeated Hungary in the Davis Cup Competition by 3 matches to 2, and will now meet Italy.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, May 18th.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 0.

Washington, 3; St. Louis, 8.

Detroit, 4; Boston, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 8.

St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4.

SPRING CLEANING.
AND THE HOARDING HABIT.

At this season of the year the thoughts of all good housewives turn to spring cleaning, writes John Blunt in the *Daily Mail*. The dust and dirt that have accumulated in cold corners during the preceding twelve months will be banished from every well-conducted home, and the salutary but unpleasant process will not cease till from the attics to the basement all is like a new pin.

What a pity it is that we do not seize this annual opportunity to get rid of the mass of rubbish and useless things that every household accumulates year after year. We laugh at jackdaws because they have a foolish habit of hoarding up miscellaneous scraps, but nearly all of us have precisely the same habit in a more advanced degree.

We put things aside because "They may come in useful," when we know perfectly well that they will not; we preserve old clothes that we shall never wear again; we store away sentimental mementoes in the shape of dance programmes, menus, and so forth, which, as a matter of plain fact, soon lose all meaning for us, and have no meaning at all for anybody else.

In short, we lumber ourselves up with all kinds of completely useless possessions that we would be much better without. By all means let us preserve and cherish what is useful or valuable or really precious to us, but do not let us become the slaves of the hoarding habit. It is a habit which grows upon one if one does not take care and after a certain time one finds it very difficult to throw away anything.

HOARDING LETTERS.

And what papers we do keep let us keep in order. There is no more depressing sight than drawers full of letters, memoranda, cancelled cheques, photographs, and so forth, all bundled together higgledy-piggledy. These are the kinds of drawers one opens in order to tidy and close again with a shudder.

But put off till the evil day is no good. It ends by all one's affairs getting into hopeless disorder. In the general discomfort of the annual spring-cleaning, we should each have a little extra special discomfort for ourselves and do our own private destruction and our own private tidying. The rest of the year would be much more agreeable.

I admit, of course, that one sometimes gets rid of something one wishes one had kept, but that is inevitable. The only way to be perfectly safeguarded would be to hoard everything, and even then one would probably never be able to find the particular thing one wanted. One must take chances in life. And, furthermore, do not let us forget that more trouble is usually caused by having kept, say, a letter than by having burnt it.

MENTAL SPRING CLEANING.

And there is another form of spring-cleaning I will venture to touch on, and that is mental spring-cleaning. Why not also destroy annually the refuse of our minds for the last twelve months—the bitter thoughts, the useless desires, the past troubles?

Surely we ought to start the spring with fresh minds. Now is the season when all nature renews itself, and we too ought to renew ourselves. It is not altogether an impossible ideal. We should try to look forward with hope rather than backward with disillusion.

Every mind is more or less a rubbish heap; it collects throughout the years a vast amount of dust and dross. How nice if each year we could but throw out of it all that is no longer of any use. And to some extent I believe this can be done. But it requires a determination and an optimism which most people perhaps do not possess or at least have not cultivated.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
PEKING AND CANTON.
FORMER APPOINTS OFFICIALS FOR KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.

PEKING, May 19th.

A Mandate issued last night appoints Generals Lin Hu as Tuli of Military Rehabilitation Affairs in Kwangtung.

Yeh Chu as Civil Governor of Kwangtung; Shen Hung Ying as Tupan of Kwangtung and the Kwangsi border; and Hung Chow Lin as Military Commissioner of Chaochow and Meikiang.

It is explained semi-officially that while the Government received denials of the reports of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, it also received information casting doubt on the denials made in Canton, together with hints that the Canton leaders intended to appoint General Li Lieh Chun Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan-Kwangtung forces at Canton and General Hu Han Ming Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

THE MANCHURIAN KNOT.

MOSCOW, May 19th.

Writing in the *Isvestia* Vilinski, says the Manchurian knot could only be cut by China rejecting the last American note and immediately regulating the question of the Eastern railway with the Soviet officials.

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

TOKYO, May 19th.

The French and Japanese representatives have reached an informal agreement to grant Japan the "most-favoured nation treatment" concerning customs in Indo-China in principle, though reserving the right to fix protective duties on articles possibly competing with Indo-Chinese or French industries.

The agreement is to be submitted to Paris, where a new commercial treaty is being discussed, but it is understood that the agreement with Indo-China will be a separate document.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN JAPAN.
50 PASSENGERS INJURED.

TOKYO, May 19th.

Late last night two cars belonging to the Tokyo and Yokohama Electric Railway collided. A motorman was killed and fifty passengers injured, some very seriously. They were sent to hospital.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.
RESIGNATION TENDERED.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

Mr. Woods has asked to be relieved of his duties as American Ambassador to Japan. It is not known whether the resignation is connected with his recent speech at Tokyo expressing disapproval of the American Immigration Bill.

THE FLIGHT ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
U.S. AIRMEN'S WORST LIP.

TOKYO, May 18th.

A message from Paramushiri, dated yesterday, stated that the flight from Attu to Paramushiri, a distance of 936 miles, took 12 hours and ten minutes, during which the flyers were forced down by the strong winds and heavy impenetrable snowstorms for a six-hour wait off the shores of Koleski, Behring Isle.

The weather here at present is a wild gale, with snow and rain, and the temperature under freezing point.

The flyers, who since leaving Santa Monica on March 17th, have flown 5,355 miles, the actual flying time being 73 hours, declared that the Attu-Paramushiri "leg" was the worst, with the Sikka Sea a close second.

Lieut. Smith stated that though they were 17 days behind their scheduled time, they hoped to make this up and reach Santa Monica on September 1st.

Reuters' correspondent says that the aeroplanes will take a supply of fuel oil to-morrow, and if the weather is favourable the flight will be continued immediately.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
SLIGHT STORM CAUSES FORCED LANDING.

BIRMINGHAM, May 19th.

Lieut. Smith, who is now the leader of the American world flyers, in the course of a wireless message from Paramushiri, says that the flight across the Pacific Ocean was accomplished in 123 hours, including 31 hours' delay at a small island off Kamchatka, where they were forced to descend owing to a violent sleet storm.

TOSHIKOME REACHED.

TOKYO, May 19th.

The planes arrived at Toshikome Lake, which is one mile distant from the village of Toshikome, at 2.05 this afternoon.

Yotorofu Island has been chosen as a more suitable landing place.

The flight was made under perfect conditions, according to reports from Paramushiri and Hitokappu.

ARRIVAL AT KURILE ISLANDS.

Yotorofu, Kurile Islands, Later.

The American world flyers have arrived.

OUR LONDON LETTER.
"BRILLIANT CHANG" THE DOPE KING FROM CANTON.NOTORIOUS CHINESE SENTENCED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 15th.

THE "FLOOD LIGHTING" OF CITIES.

The Institute of Public Lighting Engineers is taking up a matter of universal interest with regard to the illumination of the streets of big cities at home and abroad. It is proposed to experiment on a large scale with the new idea of "flood lighting." This involves the erection of towers 300 feet high at suitable intervals, and from the top of each tower an immense searchlight would be operated so as to throw rays of light over a wide area. It is claimed that by this means all the ordinary lamps now commonly in use in the streets would be eliminated, and there would be more room in the main thoroughfares for rapid traffic.

It sounds all right, but one wants the opportunity to see "flood lighting" installed before a considered opinion can be given whether it would be successful and pleasing. So far none of the world's capitals has adopted the scheme; but I learn that the Public Lighting Engineers are intending to experiment in London, which is regarded as the most suitable place for a new departure of the kind. If the proposal should be adopted there is perhaps one regret that comes now to mind. If we had arc lamps representing millions of candle power on towering masts throwing piercing beams of light into every corner it would rob the lamp lighted streets of great cities of much of their romance, and that subtle suggestion of mystery which is indefinable and alluring.

SIR HENRY LUCY'S WILL.

The amount of Sir Henry Lucy's will which has been sworn for probate this week at over a quarter of a million sterling has fairly created a sensation, especially in Fleet Street. This is saying a great deal for of course Fleet Street is the home of sensation in the wide realm of news. "To be M.P." was a working journalist to the end of his life, and until the day before his death he was writing paragraphs like this for papers in this country and overseas. To bear of a working journalist leaving a big fortune as a result of his literary labours is as rare as the sight of a dead donkey; and it is therefore with amazement that Sir Henry's old colleagues have read of the £250,000 which he accumulated.

I think the explanation is that as Parliamentary correspondent of important newspapers over a long series of years Sir Henry Lucy was fortunate to gain the friendship of men highly placed in financial and business circles, and through their good offices he was able to make investments more lucratively than most people. I heard only a day or two ago of certain investments of his which have been yielding 40 per cent. for years. It is all to his credit that during his lifetime he was a liberal supporter of charities—especially those connected with children's institutions, although he had no children himself. There is quite a picturesque touch in his bequest of a sum of money for the purchase of cigars to be smoked on occasion by the staff of *Punch* to which he contributed the *Diary of Parliament* for thirty years.

A CHINESE "DOPE KING."

The conviction of a Chinese known for some years past in London by the name of Brilliant Chang, on account of the ultra-fashionable way he dressed, and the luxurious way he lived, and also known as the "Dope King," has produced a number of newspaper articles dealing with his career. He has gone to prison for 14 months, the sentence to be followed by his deportation, his offence being that he was in possession of cocaine. Chang is a native of Canton, and according to the police here his father and uncle are in business partnership in Hongkong and Shanghai. Some years ago Chang arrived in London as agent for his father in a perfectly legitimate business enterprise connected with shipping; but this was too tame for him, and he opened a Chinese restaurant in Regent Street, which became the rendezvous of people of both sexes addicted to the hectic gaiety of London night clubs.

It is considered by Scotland Yard that Brilliant Chang was the most cunning organiser of the drug traffic that has been seen in London for many years. For this reason his conviction is important. Most of the men and women engaged in the trade of cocaine and opium are of the uneducated class, but Chang was of a different type, being well educated, and persuasive. Until his arrest he had never been known to have any drugs upon him, and it was impossible to lay hands on him. But after a recent notorious case in the courts he had to give up the restaurant in Regent Street, and betake himself to the comparative obscurity of Limehouse Causeway, where he was hard pushed for money, and was induced to take risks which eventually led to prison.

I am well within the mark in saying that Scotland Yard have the drug traffic well under control. It is quite a mistake to suppose that because now and again somebody or other is caught there is not enough vigilance exercised. The detectives are well aware who are engaged in the nefarious business, but it is not always possible to lay hands on the operators—the people who pass cocaine, opium, and the like to the unhappy victims of the drug habit. Brilliant Chang is an instance in point; for although it was a considerable organisation he was careful never to have any drugs himself at his flat or in the restaurant or in any other place for which he could be held personally responsible. Since the death of Billie Carlton, the young actress, under circumstances that will be easily recalled,

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLERS.
PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The 1921 Memorial Settlers' Association has made considerable progress in its excellent work was last referred to. It was formed, it will be remembered, to commemorate the landing of the first British settlers in South Africa in 1820, and to help their successors to be a success in the country. The first settlers under the scheme went out in 1821, and up to the present time the Association has "taken" out 1,400 men, women and children.

Sir Charles Crewe, the chairman of the Association, is now returning to South Africa to carry on the work there, and Colonel G. A. Morris, the general manager, who has just come home, is remaining in England, and, in addition to the headquarters at Piccadilly, will have offices at the British Empire Exhibition, where he will be pleased to give information to anyone who wishes it.

In an interview with a representative of *The Observer*, Sir Charles and Colonel Morris stated that of the number of persons the Association has taken out to South Africa, 300 have already undergone tuition and have purchased their farms. Only eleven have been found unsuitable for the country and recommended to return to England. Fifty-seven have given up farming and have been found other employment. The remainder, a thousand or more, are either looking round or are on farms undergoing tuition.

All these settlers it was explained, are placed with the best British farmers in the country, who give them board, lodging, and tuition free of cost. "The settlers," Sir Charles said, "have nothing but the highest praise for the hospitality of these farmers and the interest they take in them. The farmers are actuated purely by patriotic motives. It is not a case of trying to sell their own land, because we do not place settlers with those who want to sell land. The whole object of the scheme is seen in the desire to increase the white population in South Africa, and to do that, and to make the enterprise a success, we realise that we must give the settlers practical tuition before they invest their money. A man who wishes to remain in the country after tuition has been given to him free of cost must have a capital of at least £1,500. The reason why a man without capital cannot hope for success in South Africa is quite obvious, for there is no employment open to him on the farms there as there is in other parts of the Dominion, the work being performed by native labour."

Should Members of Parliament be given free travel on the railways? This is the question which came before the House of Commons during the week, and Members blandly voted in the affirmative. More over, although it was proposed that they ought to be content with third-class passages on the railways, if passes were to be issued at all, that idea was rejected, and it was decided that first-class was necessary. It means that the taxpayer will in future have to pay about £20,000 a year under this head, but this apparently is of small account in the estimation of legislators who are accustomed to think in millions. Curiously enough it was the Labour Members, including the Communist element from the banks of the Clyde, who were insistent about first-class accommodation. It goes to show that your true Extremist is always foremost to help himself in lordly fashion at other folk's expense.

This arrangement provides that every Member of Parliament shall be supplied with first-class return tickets, entitling them to make 33 return journeys per annum between Westminster and any town in their constituencies. The man in the street is wondering whether the next proposal will be to supply M.P.'s with free meals and lodgings. Where is it going to stop? Free railway travel is on a par with the payment of Members which was adopted during the war in much the same off-hand way that we now have travelling facilities approved at the expense of John Citizen; and payment of Members had the effect of introducing a new—and not necessarily the best—type of man into the House of Commons, who would otherwise never have found his way to Westminster.

Parliament rises this week for the Easter recess; and on looking at the position of the Government it must be admitted that in the last month or so their stock has depreciated considerably. They started well, and made a very good impression, largely to the good of the Opposition parties in the House and of people outside who desired to give them fair play. But the numerous strikes that have taken place upsetting the country, retarding trade recovery, and angering the public—and also the fact that more strikes are threatened—are factors that have not helped Mr. MacDonald and his friends. These industrial disturbances are proof that in the opinion of organised Labour is the country a Labour Government are unacceptable to pressure from different sections of workers. This is a serious handicap. A Labour Government cannot act up to the mark in dealing with a big strike, it seems that they fear to fall foul of the powerful trade unions.

GENERAL ELECTION TALK.

There is a good deal of talk about the prospects of an early General Election. Some of the wise men affect to believe that one may be looked for in the Summer. I do not think that this is probable in the least degree unless Mr. Snowden's budget contains proposals that may form a challenge to the Opposition parties which they cannot on principle afford to ignore. In that case they would combine to turn Mr. MacDonald out. All the signs and portents indicate that Labour will remain in office till the Autumn.

The history of the past session shows that the Conservatives have strengthened their hold in Parliament and the country. Now more than ever before it is felt that no half-way house exists between Labour and Conservatism. Mr. Churchill's defeat in the Westminster bye-election pointed the moral in this respect. The future trend of party in the House of Commons is towards the consolidation of Conservatism on the one side and Labour on the other, and the elimination of Liberalism. A three party system is impossible, and there is no desire for a centre party.

THE "MORNING POST."

Some months ago I gave you the first intimation that the *Morning Post* was to change hands, and since then there have been many disclaimers that anything of the kind was contemplated. This week the announcement is made that the Countess Bathurst, owing to heavy taxation, has made arrangements by which the control of the paper is to be transferred to a body of influential Conservatives with whom the Duke of Northumberland is associated.

The original plan was to link up the *Morning Post* with the *Yorkshire Post*, one of the directors of which is Col. F. S. Jackson, chairman of the Conservative Party, but the proposal had to be abandoned, although both journals are of interest to note, are supplied with "news" from the Conservative Central office. I understand in addition to the Duke, the Marquis of Salisbury will be concerned in the control of the *Morning Post*. It will still remain the "True Blue" organ of Die-Hard Conservatism.—H.B.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, April 24th.

NEW VESSEL FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The *Durand*, the eighth vessel to be built by the Caledon Company on the Tay for the Straits Steamship Company, Ltd., was launched without the slightest hitch. Mr. Aylmer C. Pearson, of the British North Borneo Company, cut the wire which started the *Durand*, and Mrs. Pearson performed the christening ceremony.

The *Durand* is intended for trade in the Far East, and has been specially designed for the carriage of passengers and cargo. Her dimensions are:—Length, 272 feet; breadth, 41 feet; and moulded depth to upper deck, 21 feet. She is fitted with two complete decks, with top-gallant forecastle, and long combined bridge and poop, with promenade and boat decks amidships. Accommodation is provided for 24 first class passengers in the bridge space in two berth state rooms.

A spacious dining-saloon is arranged at the forward end of the bridge space, and a lounge and entrance extending from side to side of the vessel is arranged over the saloon, and a smoke-room is fitted at the after end of the promenade deck. Provision is made for 20 second class passengers in a large deckhouse situated on the poop deck aft. The officers and engineers are berthed in an upper deckhouse over the second class quarters. The crew are berthed in the forecastle and poop, between decks.

All the engine and boiler rooms are arranged over all accommodation. The cargo appliances consist of six steam winches fitted on derrick posts, and a heavy derrick is fitted forward for 15 ton lifts. The vessel is fitted throughout with electric light and ventilating fans. The machinery consists of triple expansion engines, having cylinders 20 in. by 31 in. by 54 in., by 36 inches stroke, and steam is generated from two single-ended boilers fitted with old-burning arrangements and working under Howden's forced draught.

A NEW CITY LINER.

The new steamer *City of Venice*, built by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., of Belfast, for the City Line fleet of the Ellerman Lines, ran a series of very successful trials, and afterwards sailed for Glasgow to load for Bombay. The *City of Venice*, which has been specially designed and equipped for passenger service between Great Britain and India, embodies the result of the experiences of both owners and builders in producing high-class vessels for this service, and will maintain the high standard of excellence which is characteristic of the many steamers of the well-known City Line fleet. She is 470ft. in length, and of 8,300 tons, and fulfils the latest requirements of the British Board of Trade for a first class passenger and cargo steamer. In the design special attention has been given to the passenger accommodation.

CHINA TO GLASGOW.

This is Glasgow's year for the World Sunday School Convention, and as the meetings take place in June, delegates from the most remote places are already packing their trunks. The first of them is on his way, the Rev. A. L. Ryan left Manila over a week ago. At any moment it is expected that the Rev. E. C. Towkesbury, secretary of the China Sunday School Union, with 30 others will leave Shanghai on the 25th inst. Three ships are sailing from North America, the first leaving to-day, making the journey to Glasgow via Palestine and Egypt. Lord Pentland is acting as chairman of the Convention, and the speakers will include General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Sir George Adam Smith, Lady Frances Balfour, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Cecil of Chelwood.

MARRIAGE.

At 7, Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, on April 5th, 1924 (the residence of Mrs. J. M. Hunter, the bride's sister), by the Rev. W. A. Dunnett, B.D., O.B.E., Dalkeith, and the Rev. John Hall, O.B.E., Warrander Park U.F. Church, Edinburgh, Frank Blacklock Thomson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 30, Windsor Street, Dundee, only son of Dr. J. C. Thomson, formerly of Hongkong, to Welhelmina H. C. (Elma) Frew, youngest surviving daughter of the late Dr. William Frew, Walmer, Kilmarnock.

THE SCOT ON THE STAGE.

It is natural that stage Scotchmen should attract the interest of their fellow-countrymen in London, more especially so perhaps when they do not form the staple of the play, as in the "Bunt" and "Susie" plays of Graham Moffatt, the wildly farcical "Duke of Kildare" or the scarcely more realistic "Little Minister." For these plays make capital out of exaggeration, but what we wish to see is rather ourselves as others see us. In this connection I recall a careful study of a Scot in Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," and a good portrait of a Glasgow marine engineer in a dramatization of Cutcliffe Hine's "Captain Kettle." Well, now, at last Mr. Galworthy in his new play of "The Forest" has given us his Scot in the character of James Collier, one of the members of an ill-fated Central African expedition, and a very highly finished vignette does that sympathetic actor, Mr. Campbell Gullan make of him. I detected but one minute flaw in his performance, namely, that he speaks of "golf" (sounding the l) as his "diversion." Does any Scot ever do this? Is it not always either "gowf" or "gow"? But possibly Mr. Gullan spoke so as to be understood by an English audience.

THE CONTINENT OR DESIDE?

The fascination of a cheap holiday on the Continent threatens to check the flow of tourists to the Highlands this summer, and incidentally to diminish the profits of the seaside landladies. The franc is now above its lowest level, but even at the present rate of exchange a holiday in France actually costs less than a sojourn (Continued on next column.)

"SAVE ANTWERP."

BELGIUM'S CHIEF PORT IN PERIL.

SCHOLDT ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

Is Antwerp, Belgium's principal port and her only direct access to the sea from inland, in danger? Will Antwerp become a haven for the small craft and the great commercial port which she now is? Is the ship-planting correspondent of a London paper, it seems that there is a grave danger of this threat to Belgium's commerce being realized. In spite of reassuring statements and of efforts to clear the river of obstructions, the channel of the Scheldt up to Antwerp is becoming dangerous to navigation.

Several big vessels have been totally lost on the dangerous sandbanks in the river, and now only vessels of moderate draft can go into the port of Antwerp with safety. The liner *Belgenland* will no longer call there, and her passengers will be landed at Cherbourg or Southampton in future.

The first intimation that all was not well with the Belgian port was the constant recurrence of casualties to shipping in the river. According to Lloyd's List, the number of collisions, strandings, and other accidents between October 1st, 1922, and March 7th, 1923, was 178, while from October, 1923, to last month 250 casualties were reported.

5 FEET IN 5 DAYS.

In the Belgian Chamber recently M. Pecheur, Liberal deputy for Antwerp, referred to statements that ships of heavy tonnage could no longer proceed to Antwerp. In reply, Baron Ruzette, the Minister of Public Works, admitted that navigation in the Scheldt was becoming more difficult, but stated that dredging operations had been carried out and that the situation was "normal once more." This was towards the end of last month, and since then several casualties have been reported.

There has been much comment on the matter in the *Belgian Press*. One recent article which pointed out the danger that shipping in the river was significantly headed "Save Antwerp."

It is stated that the channel is shoaling to the extent of 2ft. in five days, that the dredgers engaged cannot cope with the task before them, and that additional dredgers must be obtained if the channel is to be kept clear. Once the shifting sands in a channel like the Scheldt get the upper hand the task of removing the shoals is colossal.

On Decide or any of the other fashionable resorts in Scotland, while a trip to Germany can also be indulged in for a very moderate expenditure. Several Scots business girls have, I hear, been buying up frames for their summer holiday, and are now anxiously watching the fluctuations of the foreign exchange.

PEARLS OF THE DORIS.

On an Avshire estate last week a keeper, having occasion to narrate to an Englishman how he caught a poacher and relieved him of his ferret, proceeded on all sincerity as follows:—"A' guppit it, ower hard an' gied it a chirp an' it gined at me, so A' chappit it on the heid wi' ma stick an' chappit it in the glaur." The Englishman looked at him very hard for a few moments, and then observed, "I'm awfully sorry, old chap, but I don't know a bally word you are saying."

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SHANGHAI via CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 21st May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINSANG"	Thursday, 22nd May, 7 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 24th May, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 25th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Tuesday, 27th May, 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Wednesday, 28th May, Noon
KORE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Thursday, 29th May, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 31st May, 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 7th June, 1 p.m.
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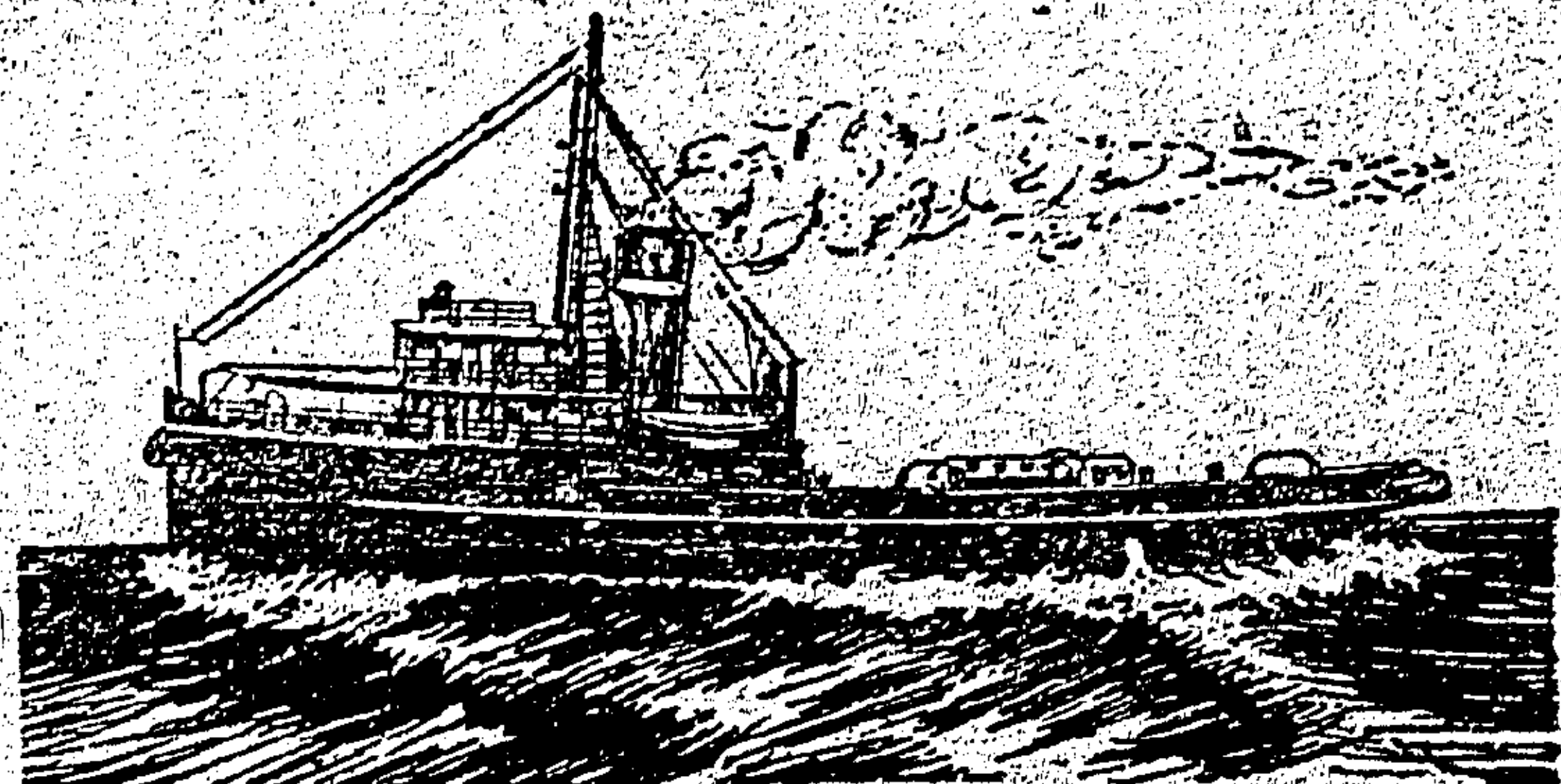
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